# Financial Statements With Other Government Reports

For the years ending December 31, 2005 and 2004

# Johnson Water Improvement District FINANCIAL STATEMENTS WITH OTHER GOVERNMENT REPORTS

For the Year ending December 31, 2005 and 2004

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### AYCOCK, MILES & ASSOCIATES, CPAs, P.C.

#### **CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS**

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#### Independent Auditors' Report

To the Board of Directors

Johnson Water Improvement District

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the proprietary fund type activity of the Johnson Water Improvement District as of and for the years ended December 31, 2005 and 2004, which collectively comprise the District's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents. These financial statements are the responsibility of District's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinions.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the proprietary fund type activity of the District as of December 31, 2005 and 2004, and the respective changes in financial position and cash flows, where applicable, thereof for the years then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

In accordance with Government Auditing Standards, we have also issued our report dated May 26, 2006 on our consideration of the District's internal control over financial reporting and our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and grants. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with Government Auditing Standards and should be read in conjunction with this report in considering the results of our audit.

The management's discussion and analysis, please refer to the table of contents for page numbers, are not a required part of the basic financial statements but are supplementary information required by accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. We have applied certain limited procedures, which consisted principally of inquiries of management regarding the methods of measurement and presentation of the supplementary information. However, we did not audit the information and express no opinion on it.

Our audit was made for the purpose of forming an opinion on the basic financial statements taken as a whole of Johnson Water Improvement District for the years ended December 31, 2005 and 2004. The supplemental information listed in the table of contents is presented for purposes of additional analysis and is not a required part of the basic financial statements. Such information has been subjected to the audit procedures applied in the examination of the basic financial statements, and, in our opinion, is fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole.

Ayrock, Miles & Associates, CPAs

May 26, 2006

#### Management's Discussion and Analysis

As management of the Johnson Water Improvement District (the District), we offer readers of the District's financial statements this narrative overview and analysis of financial activities of the District for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2005.

#### Financial Highlights

- Assets exceeded liabilities at closest year-end: \$6,974,530 \$1,799,041 = \$5,175,489. Of this amount, \$741,766 is unrestricted and available to meet the District's ongoing obligations. The 2005 and 2004 operating expenses were 98% and 104% of the unrestricted net asset balances, respectively.
- Unrestricted cash decreased \$191,438.
- Restricted cash decreased \$1,820,823 due to the completion of construction project.
- Net assets increased \$529,075. Grant revenue of \$346,323 was a big part of the increase.
- Unrestricted net assets increased \$70,908.
- Long-term and current portion of long-term debt decreased \$7,000.
- The District's total assets of \$6,974,530 were 10% unrestricted cash and accounts receivable.
- Current assets decreased \$143,091 due to using cash on hand to complete pipeline extensions.
- Current liabilities decreased \$169,716 or 54% due to revenue recognition of an East Duchesne Culinary Water District cash advance.
- Current assets less current liabilities are \$562,665 in 2005 and \$536,040 in 2004, an increase of \$26,625.
- Capital assets net of accumulated depreciation increased \$2,271,990 or 61%.
- Net fixed assets net of related debt increased \$2,278,990 or 82% because costs of construction exceeded the amount of financing for these projects.

#### **Overview of the Financial Statements**

This discussion and analysis is intended to serve as an introduction to the District's basic financial statements. The District's basic financial statements comprise two components: 1) fund financial statements for a proprietary fund type (business-type activity), and 2) notes to the financial statements.

Fund financial statements—A fund is a grouping of related accounts that is used to maintain control over resources that have been segregated for specific activities or objectives. The District, like other state and local governments, uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements. Fund financial statements can be divided into three categories: governmental funds, proprietary funds, and fiduciary funds. This District is a proprietary fund only.

Proprietary funds—There are two types of proprietary funds: enterprise and internal service funds. The District maintains only one type of proprietary fund. Enterprise funds are used to report the same functions presented as business-type activities in the government-wide financial statements. The District uses an enterprise fund to account for its operation of the Johnson Water Improvement District.

Proprietary funds provide the same type of information as government-wide financial statements, only in more detail. The proprietary fund financial statements provide information on the operation of the

District. This fund is the District's only major fund. Because the District's only reporting unit is a proprietary fund and the reporting format is similar to government-wide reporting the presentation of government-wide financials statements are not required and are not necessary.

The basic proprietary fund financial statements can be found on the pages listed in the table of contents.

Notes to the financial statements—The notes provide additional information that is essential to a full understanding of the data provided in the fund financial statements. The notes to the financial statements can be found on the pages listed in the table of contents.

#### Financial Analysis of the Proprietary Fund

Net assets may serve over time as a useful indicator of a government's financial position. Assets exceeded liabilities by \$5,175,489 at the close of the most recent fiscal year.

The District's net assets are comprised of three components:

- Unrestricted net assets are 14% of the total. Unrestricted net assets may be used to meet the government's ongoing obligations to citizens and creditors.
- Restricted net assets are 3% of the total. Restricted net assets comprise balances that have been restricted due to legislation, debt covenants, and other legal requirements.
- Capital assets (e.g., machinery, equipment, etc.) comprised 83% of total net assets, less any related debt used to acquire those assets that is still outstanding. The District uses these capital assets to provide services to citizens; consequently, these assets are not available for future spending. Although the District's investment in its capital assets is reported net of related debt, it should be noted that the resources needed to repay any debt must be provided from other sources, since the capital assets themselves cannot be used to liquidate any liabilities.

Net Assets	 2005	2004		
Current assets	\$ 706,706	\$	<b>849</b> ,798	
Restricted cash	166,369		1,987,192	
Other non-current assets	10 <b>6,10</b> 1		127,819	
Net capital assets	 5,995,354		3,723,363	
Total assets	6,974,530		6 <b>,688,</b> 172	
Current liabilities	144,041		313,758	
Long-term liabilities	 1,655,000		1,728,000	
Total liabilities	 1,799,041		2,041,758	
Net assets:				
Invested in capital assets, net of related debt	4,267,354		1,988,363	
Restricted	16 <b>6,36</b> 9		1, <b>987</b> ,192	
Unrestricted	 741 <b>,76</b> 6		670,859	
Total net assets	\$ 5,17 <b>5,48</b> 9	\$	4, <b>646</b> ,414	

The District's net assets increased by \$529,075 in the most recent fiscal year. Key elements of this increase are as follows:

Change in Net Assets	2005		2004		
Revenues:					
Water sales	\$	<b>693,</b> 793	\$	572,787	
Connection fees		62,000		13,586	
Miscellaneous		72,836		24,704	
Property taxes		4,050		29,529	
Grants		346,323		223,675	
Impact fees		27,400		7,547	
Interest earnings		47,369		19,715	
Total revenues		1,253,771		891,543	
Expenses:					
Wages & benefits		1 <b>03,8</b> 01		99,852	
Water purchases		305,166		299,556	
<b>Operations</b>		129,009		126,583	
Interest		2,797		<b>8,7</b> 01	
Depreciation		183,923		159,435	
Total expenses		724,696		694,127	
Increase (decrease) in net assets	\$	529,075	\$	197,416	

The District's water sales increased because of increased usage, customer growth and an increase in commercial rates.

The available cash resources of the District decreased because constructions projects exceeded loan financing for these projects. There was positive cash flow from operations and an overall positive operating income even including depreciation expense. The District's current assets are about 40% of all liabilities. Current assets will fund about 12 months operating expenses including depreciation and about 16 months operating expenses without depreciation.

#### Fund Budgetary Highlights

		Original		Amended	Actual			
Revenues	\$	603,000	\$	1,069,932	\$	1,253,771		
Expenses	-	(622,000)		(833,033)	_	(724,696)		
Net Income	\$	(19,000)	<u>\$</u>	236,899	\$	529,075		

#### Capital Asset and Debt Administration

Capital assets—The District did increase its investment in capital assets by \$2,415,118 for the most recent year ending December 31, 2005. Accumulated depreciation increased \$143,128. Net book value of investments in capital assets decreased by \$2,271,990.

Net Capital Assets		2005	2004		
Buildings	\$	10,939	\$	12,442	
Water system		5,576,766		3,075,525	
Land, right-of-way, & water shares		303,859		3 <b>38,6</b> 10	
Equipment		1 <b>03,</b> 790		<b>68,9</b> 80	
Construction in process				227,806	
Total (net of depreciation)	<u>\$</u>	5,995,354	\$	3,723,363	

Long-term debt-The District's long-term liability activity during the year is as follows:

Long-term Debt	_	2004 Increase		Decrease			2005		<b>Current Portion</b>	
Rev. Bond, Utah Div. of Finance	<b>\$</b> 1	.735,000	\$	-	\$	(7,000)	\$	1,728,000	\$	73,000

#### Economic Factors and Next Year's Budgets and Rates

The District has budgeted total revenues for \$790,000 and total expenses for \$884,500. Budgeted revenues are about 87% of 2005's actual revenues (excluding grants). Budgeted expenses are about 122% of 2005's actual expenses. There are some points of interest between the fiscal year 2006 budget and the 2005 actual:

- Revenues comparable to the 2005 year.
- About a \$106,000 increase in depreciation because of significant capital outlay in 2005.
- A 12% increase in operating expenses.

Property taxes were not included in the 2006 budget.

#### Requests for Information

This financial report is designed to provide a general overview of the District's finances for all those with an interest in the government's finances. Questions concerning any of the information provided in this report or requests for additional financial information should be addressed to the Johnson Water Improvement District, Attn: Karen Ashby, (435) 722-2620.

#### STATEMENT OF NET ASSETS

#### **Proprietary Fund**

December 31, 2005 and 2004

	2005			2004	
Assets					
Current Assets:					
Cash	\$	<b>72</b> 7	\$	17,761	
Savings		57 <b>8,02</b> 0		752,424	
Accounts receivable, net		115,733		53,361	
Property tax receivable		388		6,862	
Inventory		11,020		16,729	
Miscellaneous other assets	_	818		2,661	
Total Current Assets		70 <b>6,70</b> 6		849,798	
Non-Current Assets					
Capital Assets:					
Buildings		32,071		33,821	
Water system		8,164,079		5,488,146	
Land, right-of-ways and water shares		303,859		338,609	
Equipment		120,078		116,587	
Construction in process		-		227,806	
Less: Accumulated depreciation	_	(2,624,734)		(2,481,606)	
Net Capital Assets		5,995,354		3,723,363	
Other Assets:					
N/R East Duchesne Water Improvement District		106,101		127,819	
Restricted cash		166,369	_	1,987,192	
Total Other Assets		272,470	_	2,115,011	
Total Assets	<u>s</u>	6,97 <b>4,5</b> 30	<u>\$</u>	6,688,172	
Liabilities and Net Assets					
Current Liabilities:					
Accounts payable	\$	61, <b>86</b> 6	\$	41,310	
Accrued interest		1,945		3,108	
Accrued expenses		1 <b>,09</b> 0		576	
Refundable deposits		6,140		5,440	
Payable from restricted assets		-		256,323	
Current portion, long-term debt	_	73,000	_	7,000	
Total Current Liabilities		144,041		313,758	
Non-Current Liabilities:					
Long-term debt, revenue bond		1,655,000	_	1,728,000	
Total Long-term Liabilities		1,655,000		1,728,000	
Total Liabilities		1,799,041		2,041,758	
Net Assets:					
Invested in capital assets, net of related debt		4,267,354		1,98 <b>8,36</b> 3	
Restricted		166,369		1,987,192	
Unrestricted		741,766	_	670,858	
Total Net Assets		5,175,489	_	4,64 <b>6,41</b> 4	
Total Liabilities and Net Assets	<u>s</u>	6,974,530	<u>\$</u>	6,688,172	

# STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES AND CHANGES IN NET ASSETS Proprietary Fund

Years ending December 31, 2005 and 2004

	2005		 2004		
Operating Income:					
Water sales	\$	693,793	\$ <i>572</i> <b>,78</b> 7		
New connection fees		62,000	13 <b>,58</b> 6		
Miscellaneous		21,745	18,162		
Total Operating Income		777,539	604,535		
Operating Expenses:					
Salaries & director fees		72,892	72,708		
Employee benefits		30,909	27,144		
Utilities & telephone		29,016	20,490		
Travel, meals & lodging		2,107	2,089		
Water purchases & treatment		305,166	299,556		
Supplies		52,355	31,255		
Insurance		9,201	<b>7,80</b> 1		
Taxes and licenses		112	7,825		
Professional fees		5,447	27 <b>,9</b> 19		
Miscellaneous		8,359	<b>7,36</b> 3		
Third party services		3,052	1 <b>,60</b> 0		
Depreciation		183,923	159,435		
Repairs and maintenance		16,941	19,320		
Interest expense		2,797	<b>8,70</b> 1		
Water samples		2,420	 920		
Total Operating Expenses		<b>724,696</b>	694,127		
Operating Income/(Loss)		52,843	(89,592)		
Nonoperating Income (Expenses):					
Tax revenues		4,050	29,529		
Grant revenue		346,323	223,675		
Gain or (loss) on disposition of equipment		43,806	-		
Interest income		47,369	19,715		
Impact fees		27,400	7,547		
Late charges		7,285	 6,542		
Total Nonoperating Income/(Expense)		476,232	 287,008		
Net Income/(Loss)		529,075	197,416		
Net assets-beginning of year		4,646,414	 4,448,998		
Net assetsend of year	<u>\$</u>	5,175,489	\$ 4,646,414		

#### Johnson Water Improvement District STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS Proprietary Fund

Years ending December 31, 2005 and 2004

	2005	2004
Cash Flows from Operating Activities:		
Cash received from water sales	632,121	56 <b>8,</b> 115
Cash received from hook-ups	62,000	13,586
Cash received from miscellaneous sources	21,745	15,501
Cash paid to suppliers and vendors	(406,067)	(418,006)
Cash paid to employees and board	(103,287)	(99,852)
Interest paid	(3,960)	(8,701)
Net Cash Flow Provided by (used in) Operations	202,552	70,643
Cash Flows from Investing Activities:		
Interest income	47,369	19,715
N/R East Duchesne Water Improvement District	21,718	71,338
Sale of land & equipment	<b>66,00</b> 0	(31,210)
Purchase of water system additions	(2,692,531)	
Equipment & buildings	(41,900)	·
Net Cash Flow Used By Investing	(2,599,344)	(167,963)
Cash Flows from Financing Activities:		
Proceeds from storage tank project (East Duchesne)	-	256,323
Increase in long term note	-	1,73 <b>5,0</b> 00
Payment of long-term note	(7,000)	(179,759)
Net Cash Flow Used By Financing	<b>(7,00</b> 0)	1,811,564
Cash Flows from Non Financing Activities:		
Impact fees & late charges	34,685	14,089
Grants received	346,323	223,675
Property taxes	10,524	34,333
Net Cash Flow From Non-Financing	391,532	272,097
Net increase (decrease in cash)	(2,012,260)	1,986,341
Cash - Beginning of Year	2,757,376	771,035
Cash - End of Year	\$ 745,116	<b>\$</b> 2,75 <b>7</b> ,376
Reconciliation of Direct Method for Cash Flows from Operating Activities		
Operating Income (loss)  Reconciliation of net income (loss) to net cash:	<b>\$ 52,84</b> 3	\$ (89,592)
Depreciation	183,923	159,435
Amortized discount	-	-
(Increase)/decrease in accounts receivable	(62,372)	
(Increase)/decrease in inventory	5,709	
(Increase)/decrease in miscellaneous assets	<b>1,84</b> 3	(2,661)
Increase/(decrease) in accounts payable & accrued expenses	19,906	-
Increase/(decrease) in refundable deposits	700	
Net Cash Flow Provided/(Used) by Operations	\$ 202,552	\$ 70,643

#### NOTE 1 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Reporting Entity—The accounting policies of Johnson Water Improvement District conform to generally accepted accounting principles as applicable to governmental units. The District has no component units and is not a component unit of another entity according to the standards set forth by GASB No. 14. The following is a summary of the more significant policies.

Government-Wide and Fund Financial Statements—The government-wide financial statements (i.e., the statement of net assets and the statement of changes in net assets) report information on all of the nonfiduciary activities of the primary government and its component units. For the most part, the effect of the interfund activity has been removed from these statements. Governmental activities, which normally are supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues, are reported separately from business-type activities, which rely to a significant extent of fees and charges for support. Likewise, the primary government is reported separately from certain legally separate component units for which the primary government is financially accountable.

The statement of activities demonstrates the degree to which the direct expenses of a given function or segment are offset by program revenues. Direct expenses are those that are clearly identifiable with a specific function or segment. Program revenues include 1) charges to customers or applicants who purchase, use, or directly benefit from goods, services, or privilege provided by a given function or segment and 2) grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular function or segment. Taxes and other items not properly included among program revenues are reported instead as general revenues.

Separate financial statements are provided for governmental funds, proprietary funds, and fiduciary funds, even though the latter are excluded from the government-wide financial statements. Major individual governmental funds and major individual enterprise funds are reported as separate columns in the fund financial statements.

Measurement Focus, Basis of Accounting, and Financial Statement Presentation—The government-wide financial statements are reported using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting, as are the proprietary fund and fiduciary fund financial statements. Revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded when a liability is incurred, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. Property taxes are recognized as revenues in the year for which they are levied. Grants and similar items are recognized as revenue as soon as all eligibility requirements imposed by the provider have been met.

Governmental fund financial statements are reported using the current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recognized as soon as they are both measurable and available. Revenues are considered to be available when they are collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to pay liabilities of the current period. For this purpose, the government considers revenues to be available if they are collected within 30 days of the end of the current fiscal period. Expenditures generally are recorded when a liability is incurred, as under accrual accounting. However, debt service expenditures, as well as expenditures related to compensated absences and claims and judgments, are recorded only when payment is due.

Property taxes, franchise taxes, licenses, and interest associated with the current fiscal period are all considered to be susceptible to accrual and so have been recognized as revenues of the current fiscal period. Only the portion of special assessments receivable due within the current fiscal period is considered to be susceptible to accrual as revenue of the current period. All other revenue items are considered to be measurable and available only when cash is received by the government.

The District reports only one proprietary fund for which presentation is similar to the government-wide format. Therefore, only proprietary enterprise fund format will be reported in the financial statements.

Amounts reported as program revenues include 1) charges to customers or applicants for goods, services, or privileges provided, 2) operating grants and contributions, and 3) capital grants and contributions, including special assessments. Internally dedicated resources are reported as general revenues rather than as program revenues. Likewise, general revenues include all taxes.

Proprietary funds distinguish operating revenues and expenses from nonoperating items. Operating revenues and expenses generally result from providing services and producing and delivering goods in connection with a proprietary fund's principal ongoing operations. The principal operating revenues of the District are operating receipts from the sale of water and water hook-ups.

Application of Accounting Pronouncements—Private-sector standards of accounting and financial reporting issued prior to December 1, 1989, generally are followed in both the government-wide and proprietary fund financial statements to the extent that those standards do not conflict with or contradict guidance of the Governmental Accounting Standards Board. Governments also have the option of following subsequent private-sector guidance for their business-type activities and enterprise funds, subject to this same limitation. The District has elected not to follow subsequent private-sector guidance.

Deposits and Investments—The District's cash and cash equivalents are considered to be cash on hand, demand deposits, and short-term investments with original maturities of three months or less from the date of acquisition.

State statutes authorize the government to invest in obligations of the U.S. Treasury, commercial paper, corporate bonds, repurchase agreements, and the State Treasurer's Investment Pool. The State Treasurer's Investment Pool operates in accordance with appropriate state laws and regulations. The reported value of the pool is the same as the fair value of the pool shares.

Receivables and Payables—All trade and property tax receivables are shown net of an allowance for uncollectibles. Trade accounts receivable in excess of 90 days comprise the trade accounts receivable allowance for uncollectibles.

Property Taxes—The property tax revenue of the District is collected and distributed by Duchesne County. Utah statutes establish the process by which taxes are levied and collected. The County Assessor is required to assess real property as of January 1 and complete the tax rolls by May 15. By July 21, the County Auditor is to mail assessed value and tax notices to property owners. A taxpayer may then petition the County Board of Equalization between August 1 and August 15 for a revision of the assessed value. The County Auditor makes approved changes in assessed value by November 1 and on this same date the County Auditor is to deliver the completed assessment rolls to the County Treasurer. Tax notices are mailed with a due date of November 30. The tax assessments are considered past due January 15 after the respective tax billing date, at which time the applicable property is subject to lien, and penalties and interest are assessed.

Utah State legislation requires motor vehicles be subject to an age based fee that is due each time a vehicle is registered. The age based fee is for passenger type vehicles and ranges from \$10 to \$150 based on the age of the vehicle. The revenues collected in each County from motor vehicle fees is distributed by the County to each taxing entity in which the property is located in the same proportion in which revenue collected from ad valorem real property tax is distributed. The District recognizes motor vehicle fees as property tax revenue when collected by the County.

Inventories and Prepaid Items—All inventories are valued at cost using the first-in/first-out method. Inventories of proprietary funds are recorded as expenditures when consumed rather than when purchased. Certain payments to vendors reflect costs applicable to future accounting periods and are recorded as prepaid items in both government—wide and fund financial statements.

Restricted Assets—At times, the District may have funds set aside that are legally restricted or their use is limited by certain contracts. Restricted funds will be expended first when possible.

Capital Assets—Capital assets, which include property, plant, equipment, and infrastructure, are reported in the applicable governmental or business-type activities columns in the government-wide financial statements. Capital assets are defined by the government as assets with an initial, individual significant cost and an estimated useful life in excess of two years. Such assets are recorded at historical cost or estimated historical cost if purchased or constructed. Donated capital assets are recorded at estimated fair market value at the date of donation.

The costs of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend assets' lives are not capitalized.

Major outlays for capital assets and improvements are capitalized as projects are constructed. Interest incurred during the construction phase of capital assets of business-type activities is included as part of the capitalized value of the assets constructed.

Property, plant, and equipment of the primary government, as well as the component units if any, is depreciated using the straight line method over the following estimated useful lives:

<u>Assets</u>	<u>Years</u>
Water system	40-50
Buildings	15-40
Equipment	7-8
Vehicles	5
Office equipment	5

Compensated Absences—The District's policy is to permit employees to accumulate earned but unused personal leave and sick leave benefits. There is no liability for unpaid accumulated sick leave since it is the District's policy to record the cost of sick leave only when it is used. Vacation time is accrued when incurred and reported as a liability at that time.

Long-term Obligations—In the government-wide financial statements, and proprietary fund types in the fund financial statements, long-term debt and other long-term obligations are reported as liabilities in the applicable governmental activities, business-type activities, or proprietary fund type statement of net assets. Bond premiums and discounts, as well as issuance costs, are deferred and amortized over the life of the bonds using the effective interest method. Bonds payable are reported net of the applicable bond premium or discount. Bond issuance costs are reported as deferred charges and amortized over the term of the related debt.

In the fund financial statements, governmental fund types recognize bond premiums and discounts, as well as bond issuance costs, during the current period. The face amount of debt issued is reported as other financing sources. Premiums received on debt issuances are reported as other financing sources while discounts on debt issuances are reported as other financing uses. Issuance costs, whether or not withheld from the actual debt proceeds received, are reported as debt service expenditures.

Fund Equity—In the fund financial statements, proprietary funds report equity in a manner similar to the government-wide statements.

Use of Estimates—The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect certain reported amounts and disclosures. Accordingly, actual results could differ from those estimates.

**Budgetary Data**—Budgets are presented on the modified accrual basis of accounting for all governmental funds of the District. The following procedures are used in establishing the budgetary data:

- During November and December of each year, the District prepares the budget.
- The budget shall be in effect subject to later amendment and shall be available for public inspection.
- Public advertising and public budget hearings are conducted to comply with Utah State law.
- By December 15, the budget is legally and formally adopted by the Board.
- The Board may increase (amend) the total budget by repeating the public advertising and public budget hearings.

#### NOTE 2 Cash & Investments

The State of Utah Money Management Council has the responsibility to advise the State Treasurer about investment policies, promote measures and rules that will assist in strengthening the banking and credit structure of the State and review the rules adopted under the authority of the State of Utah Money Management Act that relate to the deposit and investment of public funds.

The District follows the requirements of the Utah Money Management Act (Utah Code, Section 51, Chapter 7) in handling its depository and investment transactions. The Act requires the depositing of District funds in a qualified depository. The Act defines a qualified depository as any financial institution whose deposits are insured by an agency of the Federal Government and which has been certified by the State Commissioner of Financial Institutions as meeting the requirements of the Act and adhering to the rules of the Utah Money Management Council.

#### Summary of Deposits and Investments

Reconcination to the Balance Sheet							
Balance Sheet				Deposits & Investments			
Cash		\$	727	Checking & savings	\$	10,549	
Savings			<b>578,0</b> 20	Utah Public Treasurer Pool		734,453	
Restricted cash			166,369	Cash		114	
Totals		\$	745,116		\$	745,116	

Peronciliation to the Polonce Sheet

#### **Deposits**

Custodial Credit Risk—Custodial credit risk is the risk that, in the event of a bank failure, the District's deposits may not be returned to it. The District does not have a formal deposit policy for custodial credit risk. As of December 31, 2005, \$0 of the District's bank balances of \$62,857 (carrying balance of \$10,549) was uninsured and uncollateralized.

#### Investments

The Money Management Act defines the types of securities authorized as appropriate investments for the District and the conditions for making investment transactions. Investment transactions may be conducted only through qualified depositories, certified dealers, or directly with issuers of the investment securities.

Statutes authorize the District to invest in negotiable or nonnegotiable deposits of qualified depositories and permitted negotiable depositories; repurchase and reverse repurchase agreements; commercial paper that is classified as "first tier" by two nationally recognized statistical rating organizations, one of which must be Moody's Investors Services or Standard & Poor's; bankers' acceptances; obligations of the United State Treasury including bills, notes, and bonds; bonds, notes, and other evidence of indebtedness of political subdivisions of the State; fixed rate corporate obligations and variable rate securities rated "A" or higher, or the equivalent of "A" or higher, by two nationally recognized statistical rating organizations; shares or certificates in a money market mutual fund as defined in the Act; and the Utah State Public Treasurer's Investment Fund.

The Utah State Treasurer's Office operates the Public Treasurer's Investment Fund (PTIF). The PTIF is available for investment of funds administered by any Utah public treasurer.

The PTIF is not registered with the SEC as an investment company. The PTIF is authorized and regulated by the Money Management Act, Section 51-7, Utah Code Annotated, 1953, as amended. The Act established the Money Management Council which oversees the activities of the State Treasurer and the PTIF and details the types of authorized investments. Deposits in the PTIF are not insured or otherwise guaranteed by the State of Utah, and participants share proportionally in any realized gains or losses on investments.

The PTIF operates and reports to participants on an amortized cost basis. The income, gains, and losses (net of administration fees), of the PTIF are allocated based upon the participant's average daily balance. The fair value of the PTIF investment pool is approximately equal to the value of the pool shares.

As of December 31, 2005, the District had the following investments and maturities:

		Investment Maturities (in Years)						
Investment Type	Fair Value	Less than 1	1-5	6-10	More than 10			
State of Utah Public Treasurer's	Tan value	Less than I	1-3	0-10	10			
Investment Fund	734,453	734,453	-	-	-			

Interest Rate Risk—Interest rate risk is the risk that changes in interest rates will adversely affect the fair value of an investment. The District's policy for managing its exposure to fair value loss arising from increasing interest rates is to comply with the State's Money Management Act. Section 51-7-11 of the Act requires that the remaining term to maturity of investments may not exceed the period of availability of the funds to be invested. Except for funds of Institutions of Higher Education acquired by gifts, grants, or the corpus of funds functioning as endowments, the Act further limits the remaining term to maturity on all investments in commercial paper, bankers' acceptances, fixed rate negotiable deposits, and fixed rate corporate obligations to 270-365 days or less. In addition, variable rate negotiable deposits and variable rate securities may not have a remaining term to final maturity exceeding 2 years. For funds of Institutions of Higher Education acquired by gifts, grants, or the corpus of funds functioning as endowments, Rule 2 of the Money Management Council does not allow the dollar-weighted average maturity of fixed income securities to exceed ten years.

Credit Risk— Credit risk is the risk that an issuer or other counterparty to an investment will not fulfill its obligations. The District's policy for reducing its exposure to credit risk is to comply with the State's Money Management Act as previously discussed.

At December 31, 2005, the District had the following investments and quality ratings:

		Quality Rating						
Investment Type	Fair Value	AAA	AA	Α	Unrated			
State of Utah Public Treasurer's								
Investment Fund	734,453	-	-	,	734,453			

Concentration of Credit Risk—Concentration of credit risk is the risk of loss attributed to the magnitude of a government's investment in a single issuer. The District's policy for reducing this risk of loss is to comply with the Rules of the Money Management Council. Rule 17 of the Money Management Council limits investments in a single issuer of commercial paper and corporate obligations to 5-10% depending upon the total dollar amount held in the portfolio.

#### NOTE 3 Long-term Debt

Johnson Water Improvement has the following long-term obligations:

Note A State of Utah, Board of Water Resources - yearly payments ranging from \$7,000 to \$29,000, starting July 1, 2005, \$396,000 borrowed at 1%, for 25 years matures July 1, 2029

Note B State of Utah, Board of Water Resources - yearly payments ranging from \$66,000 to \$67,000, starting July 1, 2006, \$1,339,000 borrowed at 0%, for 20 years matures July 1, 2025

Long-term Debt	2004	Increase	Decrease	2005	Current Portion
Note A	396,000	-	(7,000)	389,000	7,000
Note B	1,339,000		<u> </u>	1,339,000	66,000
	\$ 1,735,000	\$ -	\$ (7,000) \$	1,728,000	\$ 73,000

Schedule of Payments	Principal			Interest	Total		
2006	\$	73,000	\$	3,890	\$	76,890	
2007		75,000		3,820		78,820	
2008		75,000		3,740		78,740	
2009		76,000		3,660		79,660	
2010		76,000		3,570		79,570	
2011-15		394,000		16,330		410,330	
2016-20		420,000		12,810		432,810	
2021-25		438,000		8,210		446,210	
2026-29	_	101,000	_	2,620	_	103,620	
	<u>\$</u>	1,728,000	\$	58,650	\$	1,786,650	

#### NOTE 4 Fixed Asset Activity

Fixed Asset Activity		2004	Increase		ase Decrease		2005	
Buildings	\$	33,821	\$	-	\$	-	\$	33,821
Water system		5,494,106		2,664,014		•		8,158,120
Land, right-of-way, & water shares		338,610		-		(34,752)		303,858
Equipment		110,626		111,900		(98,237)		124,289
Construction in process	_	227,806				(227,806)		-
Sub-total		<b>6,20</b> 4,969		2,775,914		(360,795)		8,620,088
Accumulated depreciation		(2,481,606)		(183,923)		40,795		(2,624,734)
Fixed assets net of depreciation	\$	3,723,363	\$	2,591,991	\$	(320,000)	\$	5,995,354

#### Note 5 Exposures to Risks of Loss

The District minimizes its exposure to risks of loss through the purchase of commercial insurance. The District considers uninsured exposure to risks of loss as immaterial.

#### Note 6 Restricted Net Assets and Restricted Cash

The District has restricted cash of \$33,164 for the purpose of construction retainage and \$133,205 for long-term debt bond reserves.

#### Note 7 Accounts Receivable

Balances		2005	2004		
Accounts receivable	\$	118,373	\$	<b>55</b> ,557	
Less allowance for doubtful accounts		(2,640)		(2,196)	
Net accounts receivable		115,733		53,361	
Property tax receivable		388		6,862	
Total net receivables	\$	116,121	<u>\$</u>	60,223	

#### Note 8 Major Customer

Johnson Water Improvement District, for the years 2005 and 2004, sold approximately 81% and 78% of its water usage to Newfield Oil & Gas Company, which represented approximately 67% and 61% percent of annual water sales, respectively.

#### Supplementary Schedule

#### **BUDGET COMPARISON**

Year ending December 31, 2005

	Actual	 Budget	•	Variance
Operating Income:	1100			
Water sales	\$ 693,793	\$ 687,425	\$	6,368
New connection fees	62,000	16,303		45,697
Miscellaneous	21,745	 21,795		(49)
Total Operating Income	<b>7</b> 77,53 <b>9</b>	725,523		52,016
Operating Expenses:				
Salaries & director fees	72,892	87,250		14,358
Employee benefits	30,909	32,573		1 <b>,664</b>
Utilities & telephone	29,016	24,588		(4,428)
Travel, meals & lodging	2,107	2,507		400
Water purchases & treatment	305,166	359,467		54,301
Supplies	52,355	37,506		(14,848)
Insurance	9,201	9,361		161
Professional fees	5,447	33,503		28,056
Miscellaneous	8,359	18,306		9 <b>,94</b> 7
Third party services	3,052	1,920		(1,132)
Depreciation	183,923	191,322		7,399
Repairs and maintenance	16,941	23,184		6,243
Interest expense	2,797	10,442		7,645
Water samples	 2,420	 1,104		(1,316)
Total Operating Expenses	 724,696	 833,033		108,337
Operating Income/(Loss)	52,843	(107,510)		160,353
Nonoperating Income (Expenses):				
Tax revenues	4,050	35,435		(31,385)
Grant revenue	346,323	268,410		77,913
Interest income	47,369	23,658		23,711
Impact fees	27,400	9,057		18,343
Late charges	7,285	 7,850		(565)
Total Nonoperating Income/(Expense)	 476,232	 344,409		131,823
Net Income/(Loss)	\$ 529,075	\$ 236,899	\$	292,176

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# Report on Compliance and on Internal Control over Financial Reporting Based on an Audit of Financial Statements Performed in Accordance with Government Auditing Standards

Board of Directors

Johnson Water Improvement District

We have audited the financial statements of Johnson Water Improvement District as of and for the year ended December 31, 2005, and have issued our report thereon dated May 26, 2006. We conducted our audit in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States.

#### Compliance

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether Johnson Water Improvement District's financial statements are free of material misstatement, we performed tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and grants, noncompliance with which could have a direct and material effect on the determination of financial statement amounts. However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit and, accordingly, we do not express such an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed no instances of noncompliance that are required to be reported under Government Auditing Standards.

#### Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit, we considered Johnson Water Improvement District's internal control over financial reporting in order to determine our auditing procedures for the purpose of expressing our opinion on the financial statements and not to provide assurance on the internal control over financial reporting. Our consideration of the internal control over financial reporting would not necessarily disclose all matters in the internal control that might be material weaknesses. A material weakness is a condition in which the design or operation of one or more of the internal control components does not reduce to a relatively low level the risk that misstatements in amounts that would be material in relation to the financial statements being audited may occur and not be detected within a timely period by employees in the normal course of performing their assigned functions. We noted no matters involving the internal control over financial reporting and its operation that we consider to be material weaknesses.

This report is intended for the information and use of the audit committee, management and federal awarding agencies and pass-through entities and is not intended to be and should not be used by anyone other than these specified parties.

Aycock, Miles & Associates, CPAs

May 26, 2006

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#### **State Compliance Report**

Board of Directors
Johnson Water Improvement District
Myton, Utah

We have audited the general purpose financial statements of Johnson Water Improvement District, Myton, Utah, for the year ended December 31, 2005 and have issued our report thereon dated May 26, 2006. Our audit included testwork on the District's compliance with those general compliance requirements identified in the State of Utah Legal Compliance Audit Guide, including:

Public Debt
Cash Management
Purchasing Requirements
Budgetary Compliance
Property Tax
Other Compliance Requirements

The District received major assistance from the Community Impact Board of the State of Utah for a storage tank.

The management of Johnson Water Improvement District is responsible for the District's compliance with all compliance requirements identified above. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on compliance with those requirements based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards and Government Auditing Standards, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether material noncompliance with the requirements referred to above occurred. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence about the District's compliance with those requirements. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

The results of our audit procedures disclosed no instances of noncompliance with the general requirements referred to above and the applicable major grant specific requirements.

In our opinion, the Johnson Water Improvement District, Myton, Utah, complied, in all material respects, with the general compliance requirements identified above and major grant specific requirements for the year ended December 31, 2005.

Ayrock, Miles & Associates, CPAs

May 26, 2006